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ABSTRACT

This study explored the economic value of organized camping in the United States. Organized camping provides: (1) job opportunities for target unemployment groups; (2) expenditures for food, insurance, equipment, supplies, improvements and services; and (3) an investment in recreational facilities. Separate state reports list total population of camps, stratification and delivery of services, direct expenditures, tourism generated, direct plus indirect impact, total state economic impact, and total national impact. Figures are based on studies from Maine, New York, and Michigan and projected to the five American Camping Association Regions: New England, Mid-Atlantic, Southern, Mid-American, and Western. The report makes adjustments to the figures to consider the change in the consumer price index from the year the state reports were done to 1982, when this report was completed. Regional adjustments are based on national differences in operating costs. A multiplier effect was added to account for the indirect effect of expenditures as a result of the re-spending by the recipient. Estimates are considered conservative. The report cautions readers to consider the unusual methodology when interpreting results. (KS)

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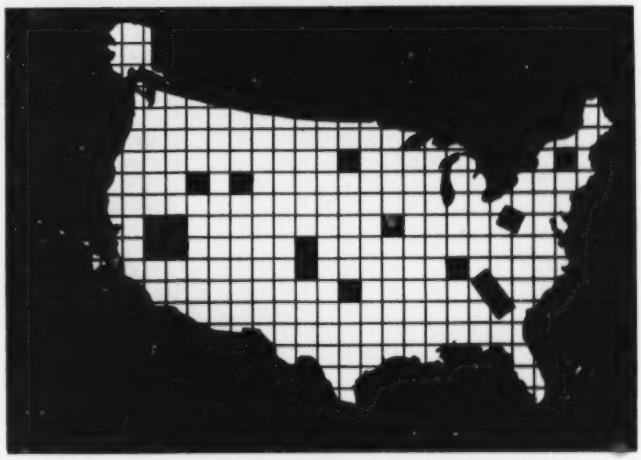

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ORGANIZED CAMPING IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1982

An Estimate and Analysis Prepared by Organized Camping Resources Center for Research and Advanced Study University of Southern Maine

Published by the American Camping Association

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Organized Camping Resources Center
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American Camping Association
Martinsville, Indiana

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AND TO RECOGNIZE

The leadership of the Economic Impact Study Committee that proposed ACA endorsement and enabled the funding of this report:

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I INTRODUCTION

The design and implementation in 1974 of a model study of the multi-million dollar Value of Organized Camping in Maine, began an era of documentation of the impact of a previously almost "invisible industry".

Despite its nearly 100-year history as a durable, unique American institution, with a presence in every state in the nation, the well over 11,000 Organized Camps operating in the United States remained a remarkably unobstrusive facet of the economy.

Much of the lack of visibility can be attributed to their location in remote, rural settings conducive to their outdoor education programs. A more important factor was the reluctance of the sponsoring, predominantly youth service organizations, individuals and non-profit agencies to consider themselves an "industry", or undertake the research needed to enter the financial arenas of public policy.

With the rising tide of legislation, regulation and taxation in the 1970's, and the growing competition for natural and financial resources, the demonstration of the $45 million impact of Organized Camping on the Maine economy began to be recognized as a necessary and important prototype for action to establish the significant dimensions of the Camping Movement.

By 1979 parallel research was undertaken in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Michigan and Wisconsin; and the major camping organization in the United States, the American Camping Association endorsed the need for a nation-wide economic research effort.

To further encourage and stimulate the substantial funding required for such a comprehensive study the Association voted in 1981 to sponsor an analysis and estimate that would project the findings from the accomplished research to each of the balance of the states in the nation.

Whether or not the 1983 inflation adjusted $2.5 billion generated by Organized Camping is as conservative as this report suggests, it seems quite clear that in each state, and particularly in their small rural communities, Organized Camps have an exceptionally high benefit and low cost impact on the economy.

Their numerous job opportunities for target unemployment groups; their myriad of expenditures for food, insurance, equipment, supplies, improvements and services; their major investment in recreational facilities; the miles of shorefront and open space they protect; these are all realized without location incentives or concessions, without requiring costly school space for their employees, without consuming tax dollars for municipal water, sewage or health services, without depleting raw materials, or degrading or polluting the environment.

Completion of the measurement of the economic value of this clean, constructive industry would appear to be a priority for those who would strengthen and expand not only its financial and environmental, but also its vast recreational and educational contributions to the fabric of life for over 5 million youth and adults each year in the United States.

II SUMMARY

- THE TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE 11,200 ORGANIZED CAMPS OPERATING IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1982 WAS $2,418,192,000.

- THE MAJOR FOCUS OF THIS ECONOMIC ACTIVITY WAS THE DELIVERY OF CAMPING SERVICES TO 5,812,000 INDIVIDUALS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1982.

- THE MAJOR DIRECT EXPENDITURE WAS $349,173,000 PAID IN WAGES AND SALARIES TO 331,000 CAMP EMPLOYEES IN 1982.

- THE 1,600 PRIVATELY OWNED RESIDENT CAMPS GENERATED $750,905,000 IN DIRECT AND INDIRECT FINANCIAL ACTIVITY IN 1982. THEY SERVED 504,000 INDIVIDUAL CAMPERS, AND PAID 84,300 EMPLOYEES $115,359,000 IN WAGES.

- THE 5,600 AGENCY OWNED, NON-PROFIT RESIDENT CAMPS GENERATED $1,175,959,000 IN DIRECT AND INDIRECT FINANCIAL ACTIVITY IN 1982. THEY SERVED 4,244,000 INDIVIDUAL CAMPERS, AND PAID 189,400 EMPLOYEES $180,014,000 IN WAGES.

- THE 4,000 DAY CAMPS GENERATED $491,328,000 IN DIRECT AND INDIRECT FINANCIAL ACTIVITY IN 1982. THEY SERVED 1,064,000 INDIVIDUAL CAMPERS, AND PAID 57,300 EMPLOYEES $53,800,000 IN WAGES.

III OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY

This Section of this report is intended to provide only a very general frame of reference for interpreting the foregoing National Summary.

With studies accomplished and reported on nearly 4,500 (40%) of the 11,200 Organized Camps in the United States, it was determined that an adequate basis existed for undertaking an estimate of the Economic Impact of this industry on the entire nation.

Findings from these research efforts, referenced in the Bibliography, have been relied upon, and with various necessary qualifications and interpretations, have been utilized to realize an analysis and estimate of the economic activity generated by the balance of the Organized Camps in the United States.

The studies rest upon a generally acceptable assumption that Organized Camps that share major operational and ownership characteristics, can be expected to have largely similar patterns of financial activity. When populations of Organized Camps within a state have been appropriately stratified, and sufficient data gathered to determine means for financial activity in each of those strata, there can be reasonable confidence in projecting such means to the balance of that population in that state; and, to various degrees, to adjacent states and regions.

For a more detailed discussion of Methodology and Qualifications relative to the estimates, please refer to Section IX. Those who may be unfamiliar with either the research or Camping terminology, will find the Maine or Michigan study particularly helpful.

Population Analysis

Other than in New England, where state population statistics have been gathered for a number of years, and in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin where research has been accomplished, this report has relied upon state statistics on stratified populations gathered and reported by the American Camping Association (ACA).

These data in combination identified the ownership and operation of almost 92% of the known Camps in the United States. Since the ACA stratified an average of 84% of the Camp populations in its segment of the data, a derived stratification was obtained by assuming that the small un-stratified portion of a state population followed the very largely known pattern of distribution according to ownership and operation in that state.

It should be recognized that the population statistics are conservative. Such commonly accepted segments of the Camping Industry as over 250 known "Sites" leased to others for camping operations have not been included; nor have Camp Conference Centers, many "Travel and Trip" camping programs, and an unknown but sizeable population of Day Camps, Computer Camps, etc., not listed by a number of states across the country.

State Economic Impact

The Methodology for estimating economic activity is essentially similar to the procedures employed in almost all of the referenced state studies. Given arithmetic means for direct expenditures and tourism generated by each of the 3 major strata of Organized Camps, these means were projected with various qualifications to the entire population of these 3 types of Camps in that state.

To parallel this treatment, in the 3 ACA Regions where a compatible state study had been accomplished, it was assumed that the reported means were representative of Camps in that Region.

Means from the selected Maine, New York and Michigan reports were adjusted for changes in the Consumer Price Index since the year in which data were gathered, then projected to the total populations for each major stratum, in each state in their respective Regions.

Since no state studies have been reported in the ACA's Southern or Western Regions, means from the neighboring Mid-America Region were projected to each stratum in each state of the Western Region; and from the neighboring Mid-Atlantic Region for each stratum in each state in the Southern Region.

To reflect differences in economic activity between Regions, data gathered by the ACA from 2,000 of its Member Camps on their "Annual Operating Budgets" were compared and analyzed to interject appropriate adjustments.

It should be recognized that in addition to the conservative population bias, most state studies concentrated on traditional summer operations, tending to minimize financial activity generated by pre- and post-season clinics and programs, such as off-season "troop" camping, etc.; and only a 1982 Maine study reflected the impact of a significant increase in the number of individuals attending Camps since original data were gathered.

National Expenditures

Almost all the referenced economic studies devoted their primary attention to expenditures that had impact on their own state's economy; leaving undocumented, significant out-of-state purchases and operating expenditures.

However, the Michigan study reported percentages of total annual expenditures paid by each stratum to non-resident staff, out-of-state suppliers, services, etc. It was assumed that these proportions at least suggested some of the spending that should be added to the in-state expenditures for each type of Camp in each state.

All the state studies stressed a conservative bias in their economic findings. This National estimate is particularly conservative in its lack of data on all Federal assessments for such as individual and corporate income taxes and Social Security benefits; in excluding the impact of an over $1.5 million ACA national budget; etc.

Multiplier Effect

The widely accepted economic principle of a Multiplier Effect was applied to estimate the total of direct and indirect financial activity. Briefly, it is based upon the fact that each dollar spent "expands" its impact as the recipient of the dollar re-spends it a second time, and the next recipient re-spends it in his turn, etc.

Discussions of this re-spending, and the basis for utilizing same, can be found in the Maine, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan and Wisconsin reports and in Section IX. As noted there, calculation of a Multiplier is a complex process; and selection of an appropriate one often involves judgement rather than science. This is particularly true where, as in the case of Organized Camps, no specific study has been made to determine a Multiplier for the industry.

Well established Tourism Multipliers are cited most frequently in the state studies as a close approximation of the type of economic activity generated by Organized Camping. This greatly influenced the selection of the 1.78 Multiplier, developed by the National Tourism Resources Review Commission in a Special Studies Report on the Economic Impact of Tourism (p. 66 Michigan report); and supported by the 1.77 Multiplier used by Arthur D. Little, Inc. in their Tourism in Maine: Analysis And Recommendations (p. 79 Maine report).

Given the major objective of this report, of estimating the economic activity generated in each state; and then accumulating this economic activity to arrive at the impact on the entire nation, this conservative Multiplier was judged to be the most appropriate and defensible selection.

Total National Economic Impact

The Total Economic Impact of Organized Camping in the United States in 1982 was the sum of the Regionally adjusted, direct and indirect economic activity generated within each of the 50 states (Section V), added to the sum of the direct and indirect out-of-state expenditures (Section VI), subject to the Qualifications in Section IX.

Employment

A labor intensive industry, Organized Camping makes a distinctive contribution to the American economy through major hiring of a target unemployment group, older teenagers and college students.

Although an estimate of the number of persons employed by the nation's Organized Camps needs considerable qualification, means for the 3 major strata of Camps were available from a Maine Resource Inventory, and were projected to the stratified populations of Camps in states in the eastern Regions of the United States; and by combining data from Michigan and Wisconsin research, means for the 3 strata were projected to the balance of the states in the nation.

The data from which these means were derived were gathered 4-8 years ago. Therefore, current estimates probably have a distinctly conservative bias. Trends in New England and Wisconsin, as well as in national surveys, suggest that in recent years many Camps have increased their capacity, enrolled to a greater proportion of that capacity, developed additional pre-, post- and off-season programs, etc. These factors have been largely excluded from this report, as have the 10's of thousands of Camp Staff and Board members who serve as volunteers.

Salaries and Wages

Labor costs have been identified as the greatest single expense for all types of Camps, in every part of the United States, and were given special attention in most state studies.

Salaries and wages were derived from means for the 3 major strata of Camps, in the Maine, New York and Michigan reports. They were not adjusted for changes in the Consumer Price Index since the data was gathered; but were projected with various qualifications to the balance of states in their respective Regions, and in neighboring Regions, as described in the State Impact Methodology above.

The conservative bias in national employment would logically apply to the salaries and wages of those employees. In addition, it should be recognized that no determination has been made as to amounts paid to the Federal Government for Unemployment, Income or Social Security Taxes by employers in the Organized Camps in the United States.

Camping Services

Although not directly pertinent to the economic impact of this industry, data that reflects the extent to which individuals are participating in Organized Camping experiences are a significant indication of the dimensions and strength of this institution

Each of the 3 key state camping studies reported means for the number of individual campers served, according to the 3 major strata. These means were projected to the populations of Camps in the 5 ACA Regions, as described in the State Impact Methodology.

National estimates of service are subject to a number of qualifications, but should also be seen as conservative. There is the under-estimation of the population of Camps, their increased capacity and extended programs since data was gathered; plus a recognized but undocumented trend to provide services to non-traditional adult campers as well as citizens with special needs, during other than the typical summer youth programs.

* It should be emphasized that this report is not the result of a discrete research effort. It is an estimate that relies upon the available current information concerning the activity generated in the United States by Organized Camping. The basis for the analysis and computations, as well as the necessary interpretations and reservations are more fully discussed under Methodology and Qualifications in Section IX, and should be carefully reviewed and made a part of any conclusions drawn from this preliminary material.

IV 1982 POPULATION ANALYSIS

The total population of Organized Camps operating in the United States in 1982 was 11,208

NATIONAL STRATIFICATION

1,635 were Privately Owned Resident Camps

5,548 were Non-Profit Resident Camps

889 were Privately Owned Day Camps

2,773 were Non-Profit Day Camps

363 were Day Camps whose ownership was not determined

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

The perimeters of the 5 ACA Regions are depicted on the following page

New England Total Population was 1,247 Camps

Mid-Atlantic Total Population was 3,534 Camps

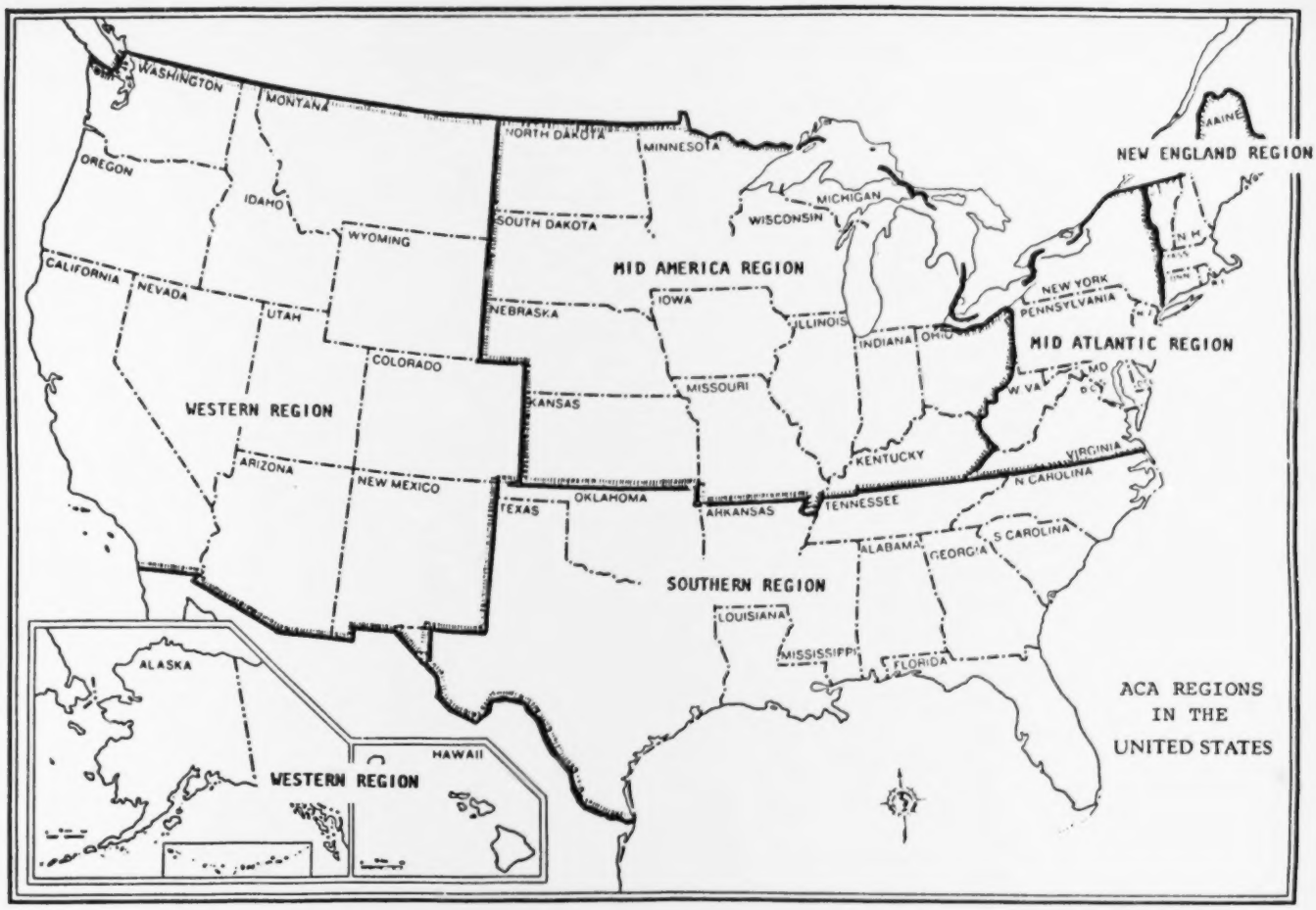
Mid-America Total Population was 3,157 Camps

Southern Total Population was 1,558 Camps

Western Total Population was 1,712 Camps

STATE DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of the population of Organized Camps by states is depicted on the following page


WASHINGTON
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
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MAINE
NEW ENGLAND REGION
OREGON
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WISCONSIN
WYOMING
MID AMERICA REGION
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
UTAH
NEBRASKA
IOWA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
MID ATLANTIC REGION
COLORADO
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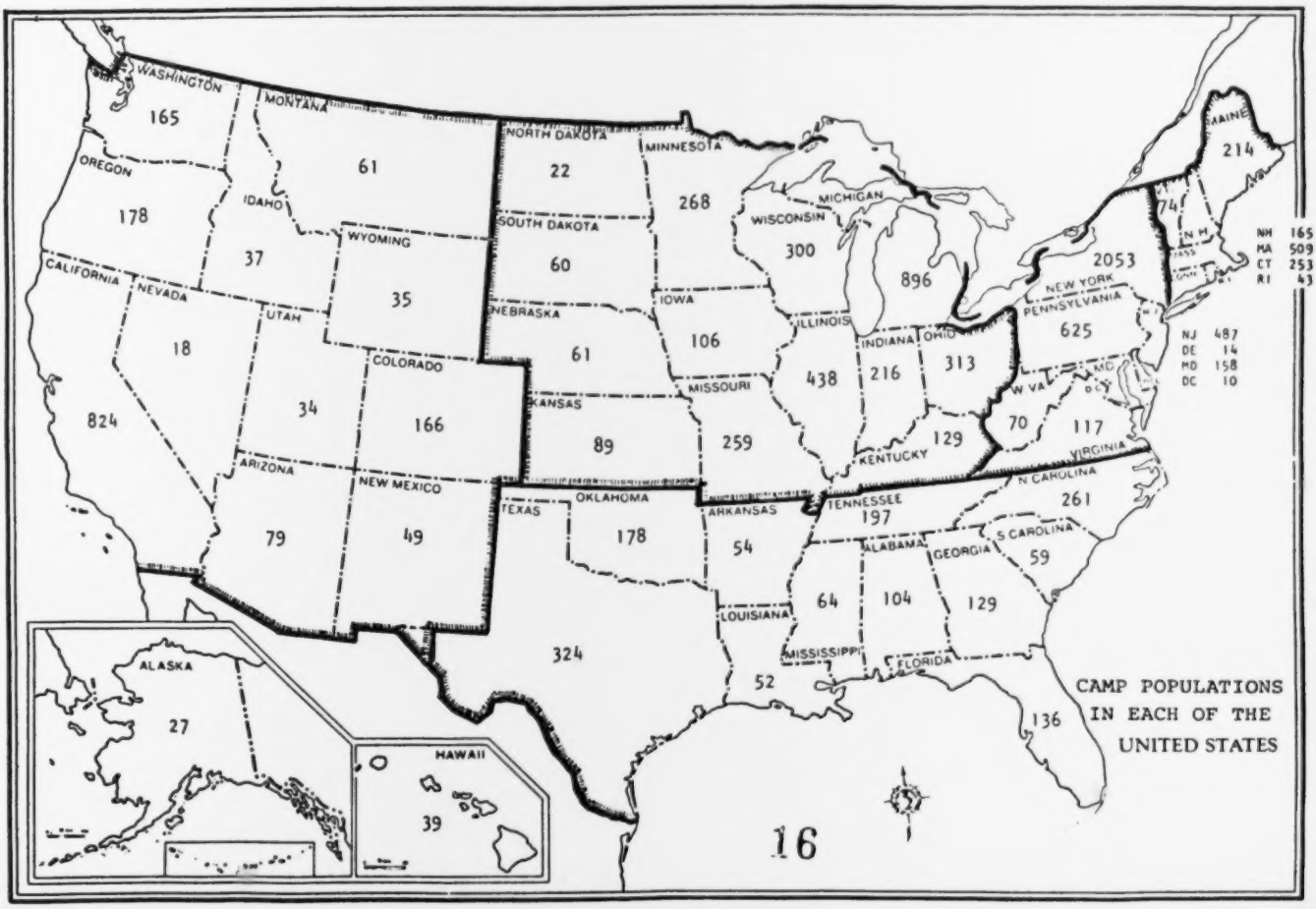
N CAROLINA
TEXAS
OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS
TENNESSEE
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
S CAROLINA
SOUTHERN REGION
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
FLORIDA
ALASKA
HAWAII
WESTERN REGION
ACA REGIONS
IN THE
UNITED STATES


WASHINGTON
165
MONTANA
61
NORTH DAKOTA
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MINNESOTA
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MAINE
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OREGON
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IDAHO
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MICHIGAN
WISCONSIN
300
896
2053
74
WYOMING
35
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
625
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
18
UTAH
NEBRASKA
61
IOWA
106
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
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216
OHIO
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COLORADO
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KANSAS
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MISSOURI
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W VA
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MD
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DC
KENTUCKY
129
VIRGINIA
ARIZONA
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NEW MEXICO
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TEXAS
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OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS
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TENNESSEE
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N CAROLINA
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ALABAMA
64
GEORGIA
104
S CAROLINA
59
129
LOUISIANA
324
MISSISSIPPI
52
FLORIDA
136
ALASKA
27
HAWAII
39
NH 165
MA 509
CT 253
RI 43
NJ 487
DE 14
MD 158
DC 10
CAMP POPULATIONS
IN EACH OF THE
UNITED STATES

REGIONAL STRATIFICATION

New England:	356 Private Resident, 298 Agency Resident, 593 Day Camps
Mid-Atlantic:	378 Private Resident, 1,093 Agency Resident, 2,063 Day Camps
Southern:	225 Private Resident, 1,079 Agency Resident, 254 Day Camps
Mid-America:	329 Private Resident, 2,025 Agency Resident, 803 Day Camps
Western:	347 Private Resident, 1,053 Agency Resident, 312 Day Camps

STATE STRATIFICATION

The stratification of the population of Organized Camps in each state can be found in the separate reports in the following Section V.

SOURCE OF THE DATA

The 1982 Total and Stratified populations of Camps in New England were obtained from licensing agencies in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island through an ongoing New England Section-ACA project directed by its Membership Chair, Betty Jo Howard. No state agency licenses Organized Camps in Massachusetts. The data were obtained from municipalities by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

Statistics on the stratified populations in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin were obtained from their published study reports, reflecting analysis of state licensing of Camps in those states.

Statistics on the stratified populations of an average of 84% of the Organized Camps in the balance of the states were gathered and reported by the staff of the American Camping Association.

Only the New York report included Privately Owned Day Camps in their findings, but with great "caution" as to the reliability of the data. Since known Private Day Camps comprise barely 8% of the national population, and 10 states have none, they were combined with Agency Day Camps, and treated as 1 stratum in this report.

V SEPARATE STATE REPORTS

Separate brief state reports are presented in this Section to illustrate the economic impact of Organized Camping in each of the United States. These definitions may be helpful in interpreting the reports:

"Agency" = Non-profit organizations (churches, Scouts, etc.)

"Direct Expenditures" = The total of the actual dollars paid directly to residents of and businesses located in the state for salaries, food, insurance, supplies, utilities, equipment, services, improvements, construction, etc.; and all state and municipal taxes.

"Tourism" = The actual dollars expended within the state for accomodations, food, fuel, entertainment, etc., by families and friends visiting the camps; and by campers and staff when away from camp.

"Direct plus Indirect Impact" = The total amount of economic activity generated as the result of the Multiplier Effect on Direct Expenditures and Tourism.

The Total Economic Impact of Organized Camping in the United States, however, is greater than the sum of the impacts in each state. Nearly all referenced state studies, and therefore these separate state reports, emphasize economic activity generated within state borders. Out-of-state operating expenditures and purchases (Section VI) have been added in order to arrive at the total National figure.

The sources of the data are discussed on the last page of this Section; and the Methodology and Qualifications in Section IX. It should be noted that projections resulted in computations to the nearest dollar, but do not imply such a high degree of accuracy.

The conservative bias in these state estimates has been generally described in Section III, but a noteworthy example can be instructive here. The only known annual economic reports, in Maine, document a 14.9% increase in the number of individuals served since the original Maine study was conducted; resulting in 1982 economic impact of just over $81,000,000. vs $70,000,000. determined for that state by procedures used to make this report. A similar increment in camping services across the nation would sharply increase all financial activity.

ALABAMA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 104

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

8 Private Resident Camps served	1,688
84 Non-Profit Camps served	55,692
12 Day Camps served 3,912 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 1,964,308
Non-Profit	$ 817,257
Day Camps	$ 511,340
	$ 3,292,905

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 163,391
Non-Profit	$ 156,560
Day Camps	$ 13,013
	$ 332,964

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 3,787,304
Non-Profit Resident	$ 1,733,394
Day Camps	$ 933,348
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 6,454,046
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 724,937
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 7,178,983

ALASKA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 27

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

4 Private Resident Camps served	1,828
18 Non-Profit Camps served	14,004
5 Day Camps served 735 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 487,146
Non-Profit	$ 1,679,627
Day Camps	$ 219,931
	$ 2,386,704

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 21,333
Non-Profit	$ 51,818
Day Camps	$ 5,597
	$ 78,748

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 905,093
Non-Profit	$ 3,081,972
Day Camps	$ 401,440
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 4,388,505
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 434,509
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 4,823,014

ARKANSAS

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 54

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

5 Private Resident Camps served	1,055
48 Non-Profit Resident	31,824
1 Day Camp served 326 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 1,227,693
Non-Profit Resident	$ 4,903,543
Day Camp	$ 42,612
	$ 6,173,848

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 102,119
Non-Profit Resident	$ 939,362
Day Camp	$ 1,084
	$1,042,565

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 2,367,066
Non-Profit Resident	$10,400,371
Day Camp	$ 77,779
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$12,845,216
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 1,181,111
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$14,026,327

ARIZONA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 79

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

20 Private Resident Camps served	9,140
56 Non-Profit Camps served	43,568
3 Day Camps served 441 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 2,435,728
Non-Profit Resident	$ 5,225,507
Day Camps	$ 131,959
	$ 7,793,194

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 106,667
Non-Profit Resident	$ 161,210
Day Camps	$ 3,358
	$ 271,235

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 4,525,464
Non-Profit	$ 9,588,356
Day Camps	$ 240,864
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$14,354,684
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 1,584,374
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$15,939,058

CALIFORNIA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 824

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

176 Private Resident Camps served	80,432
442 Non-Profit Resident	343,876
206 Day Camps served 30,282 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 21,434,406
Non-Profit Resident	$ 41,244,180
Day Camps	$ 9,061,165
	$ 71,739,751

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 938,665
Non-Profit Resident	$ 1,272,408
Day Camps	$ 230,588
	$ 2,441,661

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 39,824,067
Non-Profit Resident	$ 75,679,526
Day Camps	$ 16,539,321
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$132,042,914

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 13,562,776
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$145,605,690

COLORADO

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 166

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

41 Private Resident Camps served	18,737
110 Non-Profit Resident	85,580
15 Day Camps served 2,205 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 4,993,243
Non-Profit Resident	$ 10,264,389
Day Camps	$ 659,794
	$ 15,917,426

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 218,666
Non-Profit Resident	$ 316,663
Day Camps	$ 16,790
	$ 552,119

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 9,277,198
Non-Profit Resident	$ 18,834,272
Day Camps	$ 1,204,319
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 29,315,789

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 3,193,017
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 32,508,806

CONNECTICUT

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 253

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

60 Private Resident Camps served	12,960
50 Non-Profit Resident served	28,600
143 Day Camps served 19,305 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 16,727,940
Non-Profit Resident	$ 7,075,200
Day Camps	$ 6,552,117
	$ 30,355,257

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 2,505,960
Non-Profit Resident	$ 793,600
Day Camps	$ 166,738
	$ 3,466,298

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 34,236,342
Non-Profit Resident	$ 14,006,464
Day Camps	$ 11,959,562
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 60,202,368

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 6,310,417
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 66,512,785

DELAWARE

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 14

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

1 Private Resident Camp served	211
3 Non-Profit Resident served	1,989
10 Day Camps served 3,260 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 306,540
Non-Profit Resident	$ 382,611
Day Camps	$ 458,190
	$1,147,341

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 25,498
Non-Profit Resident	$ 73,296
Day Camps	$ 11,660
	$ 110,454

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 591,027
Non-Profit Resident	$ 811,515
Day Camps	$ 836,333
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$2,238,875

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 176,470
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$2,415,345

FLORIDA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 136

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

32 Private Resident Camps served	6,752
78 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	51,714
26 Day Camps served 8,476 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 7,857,233
Non-Profit Resident	$ 7,968,257
Day Camps	$ 1,107,903
	$ 16,933,393

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 653,565
Non-Profit Resident	$ 1,526,462
Day Camps	$ 28,194
	$ 2,208,221

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 15,149,221
Non-Profit Resident	$ 16,900,599
Day Camps	$ 2,022,252
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 34,072,072

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 3,644,333
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 37,716,405

GEORGIA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 129

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

21 Private Resident Camps served	4,431
91 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	60,333
17 Day Camps served 5,542 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 5,156,309
Non-Profit Resident	$ 9,296,299
Day Camps	$ 724,398
	$ 15,177,006

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 428,902
Non-Profit Resident	1,780,873
Day Camps	$ 18,434
	$ 2,228,209

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 9,941,676
Non-Profit Resident	$ 19,717,366
Day Camps	$ 1,322,241
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 30,981,283

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 3,079,201
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 34,060,484

HAWAII

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 39

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

7 Private Resident Camps served	3,199
30 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	23,340
2 Day Camps served 294 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 852,505
Non-Profit Resident	$ 2,799,379
Day Camps	$ 87,972
	$ 3,739,856

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 37,333
Non-Profit Resident	$ 86,363
Day Camps	$ 2,239
	$ 125,935

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 1,583,912
Non-Profit Resident	$ 5,136,621
Day Camps	$ 160,575
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 6,881,108

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 720,864
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 7,601,972

IDAHO

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 37

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

1 Private Resident Camp served	457
36 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	28,008
0 Day Camps served -0- in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 121,786
Non-Profit Resident	$ 3,359,255
Day Camps	$ -0-
	$ 3,481,041

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 5,333
Non-Profit Resident	$ 103,635
Day Camps	$ -0-
	$ 108,968

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 226,272
Non-Profit Resident	$ 6,163,944
Day Camps	$ -0-
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 6,390,216

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 602,734
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 6,992,950

ILLINOIS

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 438

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

14 Private Resident Camps served	6,398
278 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	216,284
146 Day Camps served 21,462 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 1,451,072
Non-Profit Resident	$ 22,077,370
Day Camps	$ 6,689,574
	$ 30,218,016

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 63,546
Non-Profit Resident	$ 681.100
Day Camps	$ 170,236
	$ 914,882

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 2,696,019
Non-Profit Resident	$ 40,510,077
Day Camps	$ 12,210,462
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 55,416,558
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 4,503,772
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 59,920,330

INDIANA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 216

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

13 Private Resident Camps served	5,941
175 Agency Resident Camps served	136,150
28 Day Camps served 4,116 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 1,347,424
Non-Profit Resident	$ 13,897,625
Day Camps	$ 1,282,932
	$ 16,527,981

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 59,007
Non-Profit Resident	$ 428,750
Day Camps	$ 32,648
	$ 520,405

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 2,503,447
Non-Profit Resident	$ 25,500,948
Day Camps	$ 2,341,732
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 30,346,127
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 2,802,343
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 33,148,470

IOWA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 106

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

6 Private Resident Camps served	2,742
81 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	63,018
19 Day Camps served 2,793 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 621,888
Non-Profit Resident	$ 6,432,615
Day Camps	$ 870,561
	$ 7,925,064

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 27,234
Non-Profit Resident	$ 198,450
Day Camps	$ 22,154
	$ 247,838

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 1,155,438
Non-Profit Resident	$11,803,296
Day Camps	$ 1,589,033
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$14,547,767

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 1,311,356
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$15,859,123

KANSAS

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 89

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

0 Private Resident Camps served	-0-
68 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	51,904
21 Day Camps served 3,087 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ -0-
Non-Profit Resident	$ 5,400,220
Day Camps	$ 962,199
	$ 6,362,419

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ -0-
Non-Profit Resident	$ 166,600
Day Camps	$ 24,486
	$ 191,086

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ -0-
Non-Profit Resident	$ 9,908,940
Day Camps	$ 1,756,299
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$11,665,239

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 964,558
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$12,629,797

KENTUCKY

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 129

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

7 Private Resident Camps served	3,199
97 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	75,466
25 Day Camps served 3,675 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 725,536
Non-Profit Resident	$ 7,703,255
Day Camps	$ 1,145,475
	$ 9,574,266

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 31,773
Non-Profit Resident	$ 237,650
Day Camps	$ 29,150
	$ 298,573

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 1,348,010
Non-Profit Resident	$14,134,811
Day Camps	$ 2,090,833
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$17,573,654
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 1,570,421
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$19,144,075

LOUISANA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 52

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

5 Private Resident Camps served	1,055
39 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	25,857
8 Day Camps served 2,608 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 1,227,693
Non-Profit Resident	$ 3,984,128
Day Camps	$ 340,893
	$ 5,552,714

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 102,119
Non-Profit Resident	$ 763,231
Day Camps	$ 8,675
	$ 874,025

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 2,367,066
Non-Profit Resident	$ 8,450,299
Day Camps	$ 622,232
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 11,439,597
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 1,041,567
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 12,481,164

MAINE

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 210

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

93 Private Resident Camps served	20,088
57 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	32,604
60 Day Camps served 8,100 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 25,928,307
Non-Profit Resident	$ 8,065,728
Day Camps	$ 876,420
	$ 34,870,455

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 3,884,238
Non-Profit Resident	$ 904,704
Day Camps	$ 69,960
	$ 4,858,902

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 52,768,204
Non-Profit Resident	$ 15,877,665
Day Camps	$ 1,675,092
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 70,320,961
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 8,761,515
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 79,082,476

MARYLAND

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 158

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

28 Private Resident Camps served	5,908
78 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	51,714
52 Day Camps served 16,952 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 8,583,120
Non-Profit Resident	$ 9,947,886
Day Camps	$ 2,382,588
	$ 20,913,594

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 713,944
Non-Profit Resident	$ 1,905,696
Day Camps	$ 60,632
	$ 2,680,272

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 16,548,774
Non-Profit Resident	$ 21,099,376
Day Camps	$ 4,348,932
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 41,997,082
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 4,253,890
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 46,250,972

MASSACHUSETTS

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 498

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

69 Private Resident Camps served	14,904
88 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	50,336
341 Day Camps served 46,035 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 19,237,131
Non-Profit Resident	$ 12,452,352
Day Camps	$ 15,624,279
	$ 47,313,762

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 2,881,854
Non-Profit Resident	$ 1,396,736
Day Camps	$ 397,606
	$ 4,676,196

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 39,371,793
Non-Profit Resident	$ 24,651,377
Day Camps	$ 28,518,956
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 92,542,126
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 8,418,763
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$100,960,889

MICHIGAN

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 896

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

114 Private Resident Camps served	52,098
466 Non-Profit Resident Camps serve	362,548
316 Day Camps served 46,452 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 11,815,864
Non-Profit Resident	$ 37,007,628
Day Camps	$ 5,883,785
	$ 54,707,277

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 517,608
Non-Profit Resident	$ 1,141,621
Day Camps	$ 368,456
	$ 2,027,685

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 21,953,580
Non-Profit Resident	$ 67,905,663
Day Camps	$ 11,128,989
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$100,988,232
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 9,937,344
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$110,925,576

MINNESOTA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 267

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

46 Private Resident Camps served	21,022
173 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	134,594
48 Day Camps served 7,203 to 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 4,767,808
Non-Profit Resident	$ 13,738,795
Day Camps	$ 2,245,131
	$ 20,751,734

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 208,794
Non-Profit Resident	$ 423,850
Day Camps	$ 57,134
	$ 689,778

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 8,858,351
Non-Profit Resident	$ 25,209,508
Day Camps	$ 4,098,032
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 38,165,891
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 3,800,992
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 41,966,883

MISSISSIPPI

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 64

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

1 Private Resident Camp served	211
59 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	39,117
4 Day Camps served 1,304 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 245,539
Non-Profit Resident	$ 6,027,271
Day Camps	$ 170,447
	$ 6,443,257

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 20,424
Non-Profit Resident	$ 1,154,632
Day Camps	$ 4,338
	$ 1,179,394

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 473,414
Non-Profit Resident	$12,783,787
Day Camps	$ 311,118
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$13,568,319
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 1,098,242
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$14,666,561

MISSOURI

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 259

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

25 Private Resident Camps served	11,425
178 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	138,484
56 Day Camps served 8,232 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 2,591,200
Non-Resident	$ 14,135,870
Day Camps	$ 2,565,864
	$ 19,292,934

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 113,475
Non-Profit Resident	$ 436,100
Day Camps	$ 65,296
	# 614,871

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 4,814,321
Non-Profit Resident	$ 25,938,106
Day Camps	$ 4,683,465
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 35,435,892
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 3,265,367
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 38,701,259

MONTANA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 61

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

4 Private Resident Camps served	1,828
55 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	42,790
2 Day Camps served 294 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 487,146
Non-Profit Resident	$ 5,132,194
Day Camps	$ 87,972
	$ 5,707,312

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 21,333
Non-Profit Resident	$ 158,331
Day Camps	$ 2,239
	$ 181,903

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 905,093
Non-Profit Resident	$ 9,417,134
Day Camps	$ 160,575
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$10,482,802
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 1,011,289
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$11,494,091

NEBRASKA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 61

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

8 Private Resident Camps served	3,656
37 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	28,786
16 Day Camps served 2,352 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 829,184
Non-Profit Resident	$ 2,938,355
Day Camps	$ 733,104
	$ 4,500,643

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 36,312
Non-Profit Resident	$ 90,650
Day Camps	$ 18,656
	$ 145,618

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 1,540,583
Non-Profit Resident	$ 5,391,629
Day Camps	$ 1,338,133
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 8,270,345

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 772,175
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 9,042,520

NEVADA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 18

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

5 Private Resident Camps served	2,285
10 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	7,780
3 Day Camps served 441 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 608,932
Non-Profit Resident	$ 933,126
Day Camps	$ 131,959
	$ 1,674,017

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 26,667
Non-Profit Resident	$ 28,788
Day Camps	$ 3,358
	$ 58,813

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 1,131,367
Non-Profit Resident	$ 1,712,207
Day Camps	$ 240,866
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 3,084,440

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 338,263
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 3,422,703

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 165

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

80 Private Resident Camps served	17,280
66 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	37,752
19 Day Camps served 2,565 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 22,303,920
Non-Profit Resident	$ 9,339,264
Day Camps	$ 870,561
	$ 32,513,745

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 3,341,280
Non-Profit Resident	$ 1,047,552
Day Camps	$ 22,154
	$ 4,410,986

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 45,648,456
Non-Profit Resident	$ 18,488,533
Day Camps	$ 1,589,033
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 65,726,022

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 7,977,913
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 73,703,935

NEW JERSEY

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 487

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

35 Private Resident Camps served	7,385
130 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	86,190
322 Day Camps served 104,972 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 10,728,900
Non-Profit Resident	$ 16,579,810
Day Camps	$ 14,753,718
	$ 42,062,428

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 892,430
Non-Profit Resident	$ 3,176,160
Day Camps	$ 375,452
	$ 4,444,042

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 20,685,967
Non-Profit Resident	$ 35,165,627
Day Camps	$ 26,929,923
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 82,781,517

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 6,647,086
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 89,428,603

NEW MEXICO

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 49

STRAT ICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

10 Private Resident Camps served	4,570
35 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	27,230
4 Day Camps served 588 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 1,217,864
Non-Profit Resident	$ 3,265,942
Day Camps	$ 175,945
	$ 4,659,751

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 53,333
Non-Profit Resident	$ 100,756
Day Camps	$ 4,477
	$ 158,566

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 2,262,731
Non-Profit Resident	$ 5,992,723
Day Camps	$ 321,151
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 8,576,605
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 908,512
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 9,485,117

NEW YORK

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 2,053

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

163 Private Resident Camps served	34,393
455 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	301,665
1,435 Day Camps served 467,810 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 49,966,113
Non-Profit Resident	$ 58,029,426
Day Camps	$155,031,278
	$263,026,817

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 4,156,174
Non-Profit Resident	$ 11,116,560
Day Camps	$ 1,673,210
	$ 16,945,944

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 96,337,671
Non-Profit Resident	$123,079,855
Day Camps	$278,933,988
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$498,351,514
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 32,321,795
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$530,673,309

NORTH CAROLINA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 261

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

71 Private Resident Camps served	14,981
151 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	100,113
39 Day Camps served 12,714 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 17,433,236
Non-Profit Resident	$ 15,425,728
Day Camps	$ 1,661,855
	$ 34,520,819

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 1,450,097
Non-Profit Resident	$ 2,955,075
Day Camps	$ 42,291
	$ 4,447,463

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 33,612,333
Non-Profit Resident	$ 32,717,829
Day Camps	$ 3,033,380
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 69,363,542

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 7,662,220
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 77,025,762

NORTH DAKOTA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 22

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

0 Private Resident Camps served	-0-
22 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	17,116
0 Day Camps served -0- in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	-0-
Non-Profit Resident	$ 1,747,130
Day Camps	$ -0-
	$ 1,747,130

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ -0-
Non-Profit Resident	$ 53,900
Day Camps	$ -0-
	$ 53,900

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	-0-
Non-Profit Resident	$ 3,205,833
Day Camps	$ -0-
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 3,205,833

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 295,439
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 3,501,272

OHIO

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 313

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

26 Private Resident Camps served	11,882
209 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	162,602
78 Day Camps served 11,466 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 2,694,848
Non-Profit Resident	$ 16,597,735
Day Camps	$ 3,573,882
	$ 22,866,465

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 118,014
Non-Profit Resident	$ 512,050
Day Camps	$ 90,948
	$ 721,012

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 5,006,894
Non-Profit Resident	$ 30,455,417
Day Camps	$ 6,523,397
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 41,985,708

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 3,765,014
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 45,750,722

OKLAHOMA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 178

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

6 Private Resident Camps served	1,266
141 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	93,483
31 Day Camps served 10,106 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 1,473,231
Non-Profit Resident	$ 14,404,156
Day Camps	$ 1,320,962
	$ 17,198,349

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 122,543
Non-Profit Resident	$ 2,759,375
Day Camps	$ 33,616
	$ 2,915,534

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 2,840,478
Non-Profit Resident	$ 30,551,086
Day Camps	$ 2,411,148
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 35,802,712

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 2,925,859
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 38,728,571

OREGON

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 178

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

58 Private Resident Camps served	26,506
102 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	79,356
18 Day Camps served 2,646 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 7,063,611
Non-Profit Resident	$ 9,517,888
Day Camps	$ 791,752
	$17,373,251

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 309,333
Non-Profit Resident	$ 2,928,175
Day Camps	$ 20,148
	$ 3,257,656

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$13,123,841
Non-Profit Resident	$22,153,993
Day Camps	$ 1,445,182
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$36,723,016
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 3,663,471
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$40,386,487

PENNSYLVANIA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 625

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

129 Private Resident Camps served	27,219
318 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	210,834
178 Day Camps served 58,028 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 28,042,665
Non-Profit Resident	$ 40,556,766
Day Camps	$ 8,155,782
	$ 76,755,213

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 3,289,242
Non-Profit Resident	$ 7,769,376
Day Camps	$ 207,548
	$ 11,266,166

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 55,770,795
Non-Profit Resident	$ 86,020,532
Day Camps	$ 14,886,727
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$156,678,054
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 15,280,218
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$171,958,272

RHODE ISLAND

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 43

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

0	Private Resident Camps Served	
16	Non-Profit Resident Camps served	9,152
27	Day Camps served 3,645 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	-0-
Non-Profit Resident	$ 2,264,064
Day Camps	$ 1,237,113
	$ 3,501,177

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	-0-
Non-Profit Resident	$ 253,952
Day Camps	$ 31,482
	$ 285,434

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	-0-
Non-Profit Resident	$ 4,482,069
Day Camps	$ 2,258,099
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 6,740,168
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 448,914
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 7,189,082

SOUTH CAROLINA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 59

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

3	Private Resident Camps served	633
45	Non-Profit Resident Camps served	29,835
11	Day Camps served 3,586 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 736,616
Non-Profit Resident	$ 4,597,071
Day Camps	$ 468,728
	$ 5,802,415

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 61,272
Non-Profit Resident	$ 880,651
Day Camps	$ 11,928
	$ 953,851

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 1,420,240
Non-Profit Resident	$ 9,750,345
Day Camps	$ 855,568
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$12,026,153
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 1,012,184
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$13,038,337

SOUTH DAKOTA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 60

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

4 Private Resident Camps served	1,828
54 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	42,012
2 Day Camps served 294 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 414,592
Non-Profit Resident	$ 4,288,410
Day Camps	$ 91,638
	$ 4,794,640

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 18,156
Non-Profit Resident	$ 132,300
Day Camps	$ 2,332
	$ 152,788

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 770,292
Non-Profit Resident	$ 7,868,864
Day Camps	$ 167,266
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 8,806,422
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	848,139
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 9,654,561

TENNESSEE

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 197

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

13 Private Resident Camps served	2,743
119 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	78,897
65 Day Camps served 21,190 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 3,192,001
Non-Profit Resident	$12,156,699
Day Camps	$ 2,769,759
	$18,118,459

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 265,511
Non-Profit Resident	$ 2,328,834
Day Camps	$ 5,305
	$2,599,650

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 6,154,372
Non-Profit Resident	$25,784,249
Day Camps	$ 4,939,613
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$36,878,234
Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 3,112,685
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$39,990,919

TEXAS

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 324

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

60 Private Resident Camps served	12,660
224 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	148,512
40 Day Camps served 13,040 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$14,732,312
Non-Profit Resident	$22,883,199
Day Camps	$ 1,704,467
	$39,319,978

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 1,225,434
Non-Profit Resident	$ 4,383,687
Day Camps	$ 43,375
	$ 5,652,496

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$28,404,788
Non-Profit Resident	$48,535,057
Day Camps	$ 3,111,159
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$80,051,004

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 8,156,330
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$88,207,334

UTAH

1982 TOTAL POPULATION
of Organized Camps was 34

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

5 Private Resident Camps served	2,285
24 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	18,672
5 Day Camps served 735 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 608,932
Non-Profit Resident	$ 2,239,503
Day Camps	$ 219,931
	$ 3,068,366

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 26,667
Non-Profit Resident	$ 69,090
Day Camps	$ 5,597
	$ 101,354

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 1,131,366
Non-Profit Resident	$ 4,109,295
Day Camps	$ 401,440
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 5,642,101

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 563,868
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 6,205,969

VERMONT

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 74

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

50 Private Resident Camps served	10,800
21 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	12,012
3 Day Camps served 405 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 13,939,950
Non-Profit Resident	$ 2,971,584
Day Camps	$ 137,457
	$ 17,048,991

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 2,088,300
Non-Profit Resident	$ 333,312
Day Camps	$ 3,498
	$ 2,425,110

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 28,530,285
Non-Profit Resident	$ 5,882,715
Day Camps	$ 250,899
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 34,663,899

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 4,479,933
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 39,143,832

VIRGINIA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 117

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

10 Private Resident Camps served	2,110
53 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	35,139
54 Day Camps served 17,604 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 3,065,400
Non-Profit Resident	$ 6,759,461
Day Camps	$ 2,474,226
	$12,299,087

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 254,980
Non-Profit Resident	$ 1,294,896
Day Camps	$ 62,964
	$ 1,612,840

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 5,910,276
Non-Profit Resident	$14,336,756
Day Camps	$ 4,516,198
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$24,763,230

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 2,148,175
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$26,911,405

WASHINGTON

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 165

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

13 Private Resident Camps served	5,941
103 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	80,134
49 Day Camps served 7,203 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 1,583,223
Non-Profit Resident	$ 9,611,200
Day Camps	$ 2,155,326
	$13,349,749

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 69,333
Non-Profit Resident	$ 296,511
Day Camps	$ 54,849
	$ 420,693

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 2,941,550
Non-Profit Resident	$17,635,726
Day Camps	$ 3,934,111
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$24,511,387

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 2,191,251
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$26,702,638

WASHINGTON, D.C.

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 10

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

1 Private Resident Camp served	211
6 Non-Profit Resident Camps served	3,978
3 Day Camps served 978 in 1982	

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Private Resident	$ 306,540
Non-Profit Resident	$ 765,222
Day Camps	$ 137,457
	$ 1,209,219

TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982

Private Resident	$ 25,498
Non-Profit Resident	$ 146,592
Day Camps	$ 3,498
	$ 175,588

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 591,027
Non-Profit Resident	$ 1,623,029
Day Camps	$ 250,899
TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 2,464,955

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 244,040
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 2,688,995

WEST VIRGINIA

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 70

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

11 Private Resident Camps served 2,321

50 Non-Profit Camps served 33,150

9 Day Camps served 2,934 in 1982

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES		TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982	
Private Resident	$ 3,371,940	Private Resident	$ 280,478
Non-Profit	$ 6,376,850	Non-Profit	$ 1,221,600
Day Camps	$ 412,371	Day Camps	$ 10,474
	$ 10,161,161		$ 1,512,552

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 6,501,304
Non-Profit Agency	$ 13,525,241
Day Camps	$ 752,664
• TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 20,779,209

Direct and Indirect Expenditures Made Outside of the State in 1982	$ 2,060,674
TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT	$ 22,839,883

TOTAL POPULATION OF ORGANIZED CAMPS IN WISCONSIN WAS 300

66 were Private Resident
100 were Non-Profit Resident
87 were Church Resident
47 were Day Camps

To preserve the integrity of the Economic Analysis of Organized Camps in Wisconsin, conducted by the Recreation Resources Center, University of Wisconsin (see Bibliography), the findings from that report, have been reproduced below:

CAMPER INFORMATION FOR 1979

Children Served by Summer Camping Programs	181,543
Children Served by Off-Season Camping Programs	170,886
TOTAL CHILDREN SERVED	352,429
Adults Served by Summer Camping Programs	60,947
Adults Served by Off-Season Camping Programs	63,598
TOTAL ADULTS SERVED	124,545
GRAND TOTAL OF CHILDREN AND ADULT CAMPERS SERVED	476,974

The total direct spending in 1979 of organized camps in Wisconsin was $31,545,819. The re-spending power equalled $24,827,480. The following summary indicates the actual spending by category and the economic impact.

CAMP EXPENDITURES FOR 1979

	Actual Spending	Secondary Impact
Total Direct Spending for:		
Wages and Salaries	$ 9,612,859	
Operating Expenses	13,332,726	
Taxes	748,778	
Non-Campsite or Year Round Office Expenses (in Wisconsin)	1,134,517	
Capital Outlay	6,716,939	
TOTAL DIRECT SPENDING	$31,545,819	$12,413,740
Counselor Spending	$ 792,810	$ 356,765
Total Tourism	$ 4,828,805	$ 1,000,000

TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT = $50,937,939

To reflect inflation since Wisconsin data were gathered in 1979, the spending was adjusted for the 1.320 increase in the Consumer Price Index by 1982. Thus:

TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT = $62,831,517

As noted on pg. 23 of the Wisconsin report, "all but $227,216 of all Camps' operating money were spent in Wisconsin." This figure was also adjusted for inflation. Thus, total out-of-state impact was $299,925; and,

TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT $63,131,442.

WYOMING

1982 TOTAL POPULATION of Organized Camps was 35

STRATIFICATION and DELIVERY OF SERVICES

3 Private Resident Camps served 1,371

32 Non-Profit Resident Camps served 24,896

0 Day Camps served -0- in 1982

1982 DIRECT EXPENDITURES		TOURISM GENERATED IN 1982	
Private Resident	$ 365,359	Private Resident	$ 16,000
Non-Profit	$ 2,986,004	Non-Profit	$ 92,120
Day Camps	$ -0-	Day Camps	$ -0-
	$ 3,351,363		$ 108,120

DIRECT PLUS INDIRECT IMPACT

Private Resident	$ 678,819
Non-Profit Agency	$ 5,479,061
Day Camps	$ -0-
• TOTAL STATE ECONOMIC IMPACT	$ 6,157,880

Direct and Indirect Expenditures
Made Outside of the State in 1982 $ 608,986

TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT $ 6,766,866

SOURCE OF THE DATA

It was necessary to analyze and make contemporary the useful findings from the published reports referenced in Section X, by adjusting the data to reflect changes in populations and the Consumer Price Index from the years data were gathered, to 1982.

The Massachusetts study was "Not For Publication", as noted on its cover and text; precluding reference to other than its existence, in this report.

Three studies of a total of 3,114 Camps, done in Maine at the University of Southern Maine, in New York by Kennan Research and in Michigan at Michigan State University were selected as the most comprehensive and compatible measurements receiving the largest response.

Expenditure means were identified from these 3 key studies for Private and Non-Profit Resident Camps, and combined for all Day Camps; then adjusted for Regional differences, before they were projected to the stratified populations described in Section IV. The same procedure was followed for Tourism, other than for Day Camps, where the only useful mean was found in the Maine study.

The Direct plus Indirect Economic Impact was determined by introducing the Multiplier Effect discussed in Section III and IX. The sum of the activity generated by each stratum was the state's Total Economic Impact.

As described in Section III and VI, the Michigan study provided percentages of total annual expenditures made out-of-state; and, subject to a number of qualifications, these percentages were applied to direct expenditures for each stratum; and their total Direct and Indirect Impact added to each state report.

VI NATIONAL EXPENDITURES

As briefly discussed in Section III, the Total Economic Impact of Organized Camping in the United States is greater than the sum of the impacts in each state.

Other than in the Michigan economic study, respondents were instructed to report primarily those expenditures made within their state. This eliminated substantial wages paid to employees who were not residents of the state; purchases from out-of-state suppliers and services; operating costs incurred by Camp owners whose off-season offices were located in another state; clothing, equipment, airfares, purchased by campers' families; etc.

Although it is tenuous to assume that the findings from a single state study are representative of all 50 states, it was determined that it would be an unacceptable distortion to take no notice of the impact of out-of-state expenditures on the national economy.

Since the Michigan findings, reproduced below, seem to be conservative in their exclusion of such major items as Federal taxes, Social Security or unemployment benefits, etc.; and there appear to be no factors that strongly suggested Michigan Camps were atypical of operations in other states, the percentages of "total expenditures paid outside Michigan" for each stratum of Camps were calculated for same for each state, as reported in Section V; and as summarized on the following page.

TABLE V-13

TOTAL 1978 OPERATING EXPENDITURES

	Private Resident Camps		Nonprofit Resident Camps		Day Camps		All Camps	
	Expend.	%	Expend.	%	Expend.	%	Expend.	%
Wages and salaries paid to Michigan staff	$1,910,641	23%	$ 5,642,180	25%	$ 885,023	35%	$ 8,437,844	25%
Operating expenditures paid to Michigan businesses	4,752,025	58%	14,231,811	62%	1,408,498	56%	20,392,334	60%
Michigan taxes	257,772	3%	752,614	3%	109,762	4%	1,120,148	3%
Total expenditures paid within Michigan	$6,920,438	84%	$20,626,605	90%	$2,403,283	95%	$29,950,326	88%
Wages & salaries paid to non-Michigan staff	$ 742,308	9%	$ 1,193,188	5%	$ 22,717	1%	$ 1,958,213	6%
Operating expenditures paid to non-Michigan businesses	553,636	7%	1,202,189	5%	97,460	4%	1,853,335	6%
Total expenditures paid outside Michigan	$1,295,994	16%	$ 2,395,377	10%	$ 120,177	5%	$ 3,811,548	12%
Total operating expenditures	$8,216,432	100%	$23,021,982	100%	$2,523,460	100%	$33,761,874	100%
Mean total operating expenditures	$ 71,948	-	$ 49,599	-	$ 8,111	-	$ 38,214	-

SUMMARY TABLE OF NATIONAL IMPACT

STATE	STATE IMPACT	OUT-OF-STATE IMPACT	NATIONAL IMPACT
Alabama	$ 6,454,046	$ 724,937	$ 7,178,983
Alaska	4,388,505	434,509	4,823,014
Arkansas	12,845,216	1,181,111	14,026,327
Arizona	14,354,684	1,584,374	15,939,058
California	132,042,914	13,562,776	145,605,690
Colorado	29,315,789	3,193,017	32,508,806
Connecticut	60,202,368	6,310,417	66,512,785
Delaware	2,238,875	176,470	2,415,345
Florida	34,072,072	3,644,333	37,716,405
Georgia	30,981,283	3,079,201	34,060,484
Hawaii	6,881,108	720,864	7,601,972
Idaho	6,390,216	602,734	6,992,950
Illinois	55,416,558	4,503,772	59,920,330
Indiana	30,346,127	2,802,343	33,148,470
Iowa	14,547,767	1,311,356	15,859,123
Kansas	11,665,239	964,558	12,629,797
Kentucky	17,573,654	1,570,421	19,144,075
Louisana	11,439,597	1,041,567	12,481,164
Maine	70,320,961	8,761,515	79,082,476
Maryland	41,997,082	4,253,890	46,250,972
Massachusetts	92,542,126	8,418,763	100,960,889
Michigan	100,988,232	9,937,344	110,925,576
Minnesota	38,165,891	3,800,992	41,966,883
Mississippi	13,568,319	1,098,242	14,666,561
Missouri	35,435,892	3,265,367	38,701,259
Montana	10,482,802	1,011,289	11,494,091
Nebraska	8,270,345	772,175	9,042,520
Nevada	3,084,440	338,263	3,422,703
New Hampshire	65,726,022	7,977,913	73,703,935
New Jersey	82,781,517	6,647,086	89,428,603
New Mexico	8,576,605	908,512	9,485,117
New York	498,351,514	32,321,795	530,673,309
North Carolina	69,363,542	7,662,220	77,025,762
North Dakota	3,205,833	295,439	3,501,272
Ohio	41,985,708	3,765,014	45,750,722
Oklahoma	35,802,712	2,925,859	38,728,571
Oregon	36,723,016	3,663,471	40,386,487
Pennsylvania	156,678,054	15,280,218	171,958,272
Rhode Island	6,740,168	448,914	7,189,082
South Carolina	12,026,153	1,012,184	13,038,337
South Dakota	8,806,422	848,139	9,654,561
Tennessee	36,878,234	3,112,685	39,990,919
Texas	80,051,004	8,156,330	88,207,334
Utah	5,642,101	563,868	6,205,969
Vermont	34,663,899	4,479,933	39,143,832
Virginia	24,763,230	2,148,175	26,911,405
Washington	24,511,387	2,191,251	26,702,638
Washington, D.C.	2,464,955	224,040	2,688,995
West Virginia	20,779,209	2,060,674	22,839,883
Wisconsin	62,831,517	299,925	63,131,442
Wyoming	6,157,880	608,986	6,766,866
TOTAL	$2,221,522,790	$196,669,231	$2,418,192,021

VII NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

One of Organized Camping's distinctive contributions to the American economy is the substantial employment offered to hundreds of thousands of young adults who constitute a major unemployment target group in the nation. Of particular interest as well are job opportunities that coincide with the great influx of demand following the school year, and the type of work experience in a healthy, outdoor youth service.

In this labor intensive industry, where the usual ratios of 1 staff person to 4 to 10 children greatly exceed most other educational institutions, wages are the greatest single expense for all types of Camps; particularly when added to costs of housing and feeding employees in resident operations.

The referenced state economic studies give particular attention to staff salaries and wages; and means for same were reported in each of the 3 key studies for each of the 3 major strata of Camps. Given the predominantly seasonal nature of this employment, making it susceptible to unemployment pressures during a number of recession years since data were gathered, it was determined that this selected aspect of operating costs should not be adjusted to reflect changes in the broad spectrum of the Consumer Price Index. The means were therefore projected directly to the stratified populations of Camps in the ACA Regions, as described in Section III.

In similar fashion, means for the total number of persons employed (both residents and non-residents) were projected from a comprehensive Resource inventory (see Bibliography) taken in Maine in 1978, which were projected to the stratified populations of Camps in the eastern half of the United States; and by combining means for employees reported in the Michigan and Wisconsin studies, projections were made to the stratified populations of Camps in the western half of the United States.

Although the limited data base, particularly for numbers of employees, suggests caution in interpreting their magnitude (see Section IX), there is again a conservative bias present: in the statistics on camp populations from the referenced studies, omission of the ACA National and Section operations, exclusion of the tens of thousands of volunteers who may have received compensation through camper scholarships for their children, room and board, transportation, etc., in lieu of actual wages and salaries; and any indirect impact on employment in related industries.

The following tables indicate the source of the data and the calculations that resulted in the estimates of National Employment and Wages.

NATIONAL SALARIES AND WAGES

Means For Salaries And Wages Reported In The Key Studies:

	MAINE	NEW YORK	MICHIGAN
Private Resident	$ 79,660.	$105,947.	$ 34,192.
Non-Profit Resident	46,439.	45,718.	21,727.
Day Camps	4,891.	19,874.	4,351.

These Means Projected To The Stratified Camp Populations In The ACA Regions:

	New England	Mid-Atlantic & Southern	Mid-America & Western	TOTALS
Private Resident	$28,358,960.	$63,886,041.	$23,113,792.	$115,358,793.
Non-Profit Resident	13,838,822.	99,299,496.	66,875,706.	180,014,024.
Day Camps	2,900,363.	46,048,058.	4,851,365.	53,799,786.
			TOTAL NATIONAL SALARIES AND WAGES	$349,172,603.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Means for the number of paid employees in Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin study reports:

	Maine	Michigan/Wisconsin
Private Resident	66	31
Non-Profit Resident	48	23
Day Camps	17	7

The Above Means Projected From Maine To The ACA eastern Regions And From Michigan/Wisconsin To The ACA western Regions:

	New England Mid-Atlantic Southern	Mid-America Western
Private Resident	63,294	20,956
Non-Profit Resident	118,560	70,794
Day Camps	49,470	7,805

1982 NATIONAL TOTAL OF PAID EMPLOYEES 331,000

If it is assumed that the Organized Camps in Wisconsin are typical of those in the nation, the analysis of employment contained in their economic study report can provide perspective on the implications of the foregoing table. From the Wisconsin Summary: "When the full-time, seasonal and part-time employees of all Wisconsin Organized Camps were converted into full-time equivalence (FTE's), 2,061 jobs were created by Organized Camps." Projected to the 11,200 Organized Camps in the United States, almost 77,000 full-time, paid jobs were provided by Organized Camping in 1982.

VIII NATIONAL CAMPING SERVICES

As discussed in the Introduction and Section III of this report, the major purpose and therefore the primary indication of the strength of the Organized Camping Movement is the extent to which it delivers services to children and adults in this nation and abroad.

The 3 key state studies that form much of the basis for this report gave special attention to measurement of the number of individual campers attending the summer, and to some extent the off-season programs in their particular states.

The means reported in these studies for the 3 major strata were therefore projected to the stratified populations of Camps in their and neighboring ACA Regions, as described in Section VII.

Although such an estimate of camping services delivered is subject to considerable qualification (Section IX), particularly when the findings can not be adjusted for increases in camp capacity, number of sessions or extended seasons since the years in which data were gathered, the projections at least suggest a conservative estimate of current operations.

It should be noted that, unlike the Maine study that specifically measured both summer and off-season participation, the New York and Michigan questionnaires only broadly investigated the total number of campers attending during the year, making it somewhat easy to neglect the careful tabulation of all participants in non-traditional programs.

The following tables indicate the source of the data and the calculations that resulted in the estimates of National Camping Services:

Means For The Number Of Individuals Annually Participating In All Camping Programs:

	Maine	New York	Michigan
Private Resident	216	211	457
Non-Profit Resident	572	633	778
Day Camps	135	326	147

These Means Projected To The Stratified Camp Populations In The ACA Regions:

	New England	Mid-Atlantic & Southern	Mid-America & Western	TOTALS
Private Resident	76,896	127,233	299,411	503,540
Non-Profit Resident	170,456	1,440,036	2,633,307	4,243,799
Day Camps	80,055	755,342	229,220	1,064,617

As previously noted, projections of means resulted in computations reported here, and for National Employment, to a single digit. No such degree of accuracy is implied; and totals can be rounded off to the nearest 1,000 as in the Section II Summary.

IX METHODOLOGY AND QUALIFICATIONS

This Section will supplement the Overview of Methodology (Section III), and the prefaces to each subsequent Section; concentrating on the data processing and qualifications referenced there.

To assist the reader in locating those introductory discussions, this material will treat each major item in that same sequence, also following the general order of the Table of Contents.

It is basic to an understanding of this report to again emphasize that it is an analysis and educated estimate that relies primarily upon data gathered by the staff of the American Camping Association, and the findings contained in the state economic studies referenced in the Bibliography. The latter, particularly the Maine, New York and Michigan findings are subject to their own methodologies and qualifications, that should be carefully evaluated and made a part of any conclusions drawn from this report.

CAMP POPULATIONS

Data Processing

The statistics on the stratified populations of Organized Camps in each state were taken from licensing agency and ACA data described in Section IV.

One segment of the data that required processing was the portion of the ACA statistics on populations that did not identify ownership or operational classifications for 8.1% of the Organized Camps in the United States.

In each state where such data was lacking, it was assumed that the known pattern of distribution for the very large proportion of the population could be projected to the unstratified segment of that population.

For example: in Alabama 91 of the 104 Camps had been stratified. 73 had been identified as Agency Resident. It was therefore assumed that 80% of the 13 Camps that had not been stratified were Agency Resident, and 11 were added to the 73 known to be in that stratum.

The other major interpretation of the data was the decision to combine the populations of Private and Agency Day Camps and treat them as 1 stratum. This had been done in all of the referenced studies, other than in New York; primarily because of the relatively small population of Private Day Camps (8% in the United States), and the small study response received from this stratum (4% in New York); as compared with the preponderance of Agency Day Camps (2,700 in the United States) and their far greater participation in the accomplished studies.

Qualifications

The conservative bias in the statistics on the state and national populations of Organized Camps have been generally discussed in Section IV. In addition to the exclusion of a number of operations such as "Sites", Trip and Travel Camps, Conference Centers, etc., for which no financial data has been gathered, exclusion of a number of Day Camps is a noteworthy factor. For example, the state of Vermont does not license Day Camps; licensing agencies in various other states have restrictive definitions for Organized Camps that can exclude many short term day camp operations.

The recent phenomenon of so-called Computer Camps have in Maine, for example, not been subject to state licensing. Wisconsin excluded a number of operations because they did not fit its definition of an Organized Camp.

ACA statistics as well appeared to be quite conservative. In nearly all states where economic studies made a careful investigation of Camp populations the reported statistics were much higher than those gathered by ACA.

Since the computations in this estimate are based upon the stratified populations, it must be concluded that this report constitutes only a preliminary determination of what in all probability is a substantially larger industry in the United States.

STATE ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Data Processing

To supplement the previously described procedures for projecting the means from the 3 key state studies to the stratified populations, it may be instructive to first describe the basis and process for selecting the Maine, New York and Michigan findings; then discuss the Regional adjustments, Consumer Price Index, and the Multiplier Effect that resulted in the determination of the states' total economic impacts.

In the New England Region, the Massachusetts report was "Not For Publication"; there was inadequate response to major expenditure questions in the Connecticut study; and the New Hampshire estimate relied heavily upon Maine findings. Given the 102 (43%) responses from Maine's total of 238 Organized Camps, the attention to Tourism and off-season use and expenditures, plus the comprehensive questionnaire, the Maine study was the logical selection for establishing means for the New England Region.

In the Mid-Atlantic Region, the Wayne County, Pennsylvania study was limited to an investigation of just 37 Private Resident Camps in one section of the state; while the New York research obtained 193 responses to a professional statewide study conducted by Kennan Research and Consulting, Inc. of New York City.

The Mid-America Region posed a difficult choice between the studies in Michigan, by the Department of Park and Recreation Resources, Michigan State University and the Economic Analysis of Organized Camps by the Recreation Resources Center, University of Wisconsin. Although many factors were considered, the selection of the Michigan report was based primarily on its 63% response rate, with 280 questionnaires returned, compared to 109 (36%) questionnaires returned in Wisconsin; and a compatibility problem in aligning Wisconsin findings that were stratified according to Private Resident, Agency Resident, Church Resident and Day Camps.

In particular, the means from the Maine study for direct expenditures and tourism generated were quite clear for each stratum of Resident Camps and after adjustments for the 1.944 change in the Consumer Price Index since data was gathered in 1974, these means were projected directly to the stratified populations of Organized Camps in each state in the New England Region.

In similar fashion, the New York means for direct expenditures for Resident Camps reported on their "Worksheet No. 7", were adjusted for the 1.470 change in the Consumer Price Index, then projected to the populations of those strata of Camps in the Mid-Atlantic Region. Since the New York report stressed "extreme caution" in projecting findings from a very small sample (4.7%) from Private Day Camps, the means for this strata were excluded from this estimate. Although the Agency ("non-profit") Day Camps sample was not much greater, there were 3 times as many questionnaires (48) returned by Agency Day Camps; and the "operating costs" reported by the latter (600% less than the Private Day Camps), were judged to be more appropriate to the conservative emphasis in this national estimate.

Given the reservations expressed particularly in the New York study report regarding findings for Day Camp spending, it was determined that a more reliable calculation of a mean for all Day Camps in the nation, would be arrived at by taking the sum of the direct expenditures reported by 210 (12%) of the 1,811 Day Camps in these 3 key state studies, and calculating a mean that would represent a broader, more balanced indication of the average spending across the country.

The means for Tourism generated by Resident Camps in New York were calculated by apportioning the total economic impact of tourism according to the average number of visitors for each of these 2 stratum. Since no tourism data were reported for Day Camps, the mean used for the New England Region was assumed to be a very conservative approximation of tourism expenditures in New York. After a 1.470 Consumer Price Index adjustment, these tourism means were projected to the Mid-Atlantic Region; and after regional adjustments (described below), projected to the Southern Region.

The means for direct expenditures and for tourism generated were clearly reported in the Michigan study for Private Resident and Agency Resident Camps. As in the New York study, Michigan did not measure tourism generated by Day Camps, and the Maine mean was utilized. The Resident means were adjusted for the 1.470 change in the Consumer Price Index since data was gathered in 1978; and projected to the stratified populations in the ACA Mid-America Region; and then Regionally adjusted means were projected to the Western Region, as illustrated below.

REGIONAL ADJUSTMENTS were determined to be of some consequence in projecting economic activity from states as distant as Michigan to California, etc. Data gathered by the American Camping Association from 2,000 of its Member Camps on their "Annual Operating Budgets" had been processed and reported for each of its 5 Regions. Although these data were not segregated according to ownership and operational characteristics, they did provide a broad overview of national differences in operating costs; and resulted in an adjustment of -19.9% when projecting the Mid-Atlantic means to the states in the Southern Region; and +17.5%, when projecting the Mid-America means to the states in the Western Region.

These are only approximations that are subject to considerable specific distortion when the assumption is made that, for example, operating costs in Michigan are expected to be 17.5% less than those in both Arizona and Alaska, but they do interject some documented variations.

The Day Camp adjustment was calculated by comparing the mean for the total "Annual Operating Budgets" for the 3 studied ACA Regions with same for the Western and Southern Regions; resulting in a Day Camp expenditure adjustment of -7% for the Southern and -4% for the Western Regions.

The changes in the CONSUMER PRICE INDEX since the 3 key state studies were accomplished were introduced as adjustments to the means for direct expenditures, tourism generated and out-of-state expenditures; using the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Commerce, increments from 1974 to 1982; and the standard procedure of dividing the level of the 1982 Consumer Price Index, 287.1 by, for example, the 1974 level of 147.7, to arrive at the multiplier.

This resulted in multiplication of the means found in the 1974 Maine study by 1.944; and the means from both the New York and Michigan studies conducted in 1978 by a 1.470 factor. It can also be noted that the estimated increase in the Consumer Price Index of approximately 3.5% in 1983 would bring the Total National Economic Impact of Organized Camping in the United States to approximately $2.5 billion as of the date of this report; and could be introduced as an upward adjustment for each of the State Economic Impacts.

It is well understood that this broad Consumer Price Index represents changes in the total economy; and must be viewed with some reservations as not representing the changes in the rate of inflation in particular industries or regions of the country. Efforts to discover such specific changes according to either regions or states that would be indicative

of the impact of inflation, particularly as it might apply to rural economies, only produced information on selected urban districts, reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for areas of the United States that were not representative of either the population distribution of Organized Camps, or the nature of their operations.

The MULTIPLIER EFFECT, briefly discussed in Section III, is probably the most controversial aspect of the data processing in this, and in all of the referenced study reports.

The basic position taken in this report is the acceptance of the economic principle that expenditures do have an indirect effect upon the economy, as a result of the re-spending by the recipient, and in diminishing proportions by subsequent recipients. Further, since the major objective of this report is to determine the Economic Impacts for each of the states in the nation, the Multiplier was applied to expenditures and tourism generated by each state; and the sum of those state economic impacts was considered to be the best representation of the total impact on the economy of the United States.

The selection of the particular Multiplier, and the determination of the portion of the economic activity that would be subject to that Multiplier, required the judgements discussed in Section III.

In evaluating the validity of the selection as a National indicator, the reader can consider at least 2 major (and sometimes conflicting) factors cited as influencing the magnitude of a Multiplier. Considerably simplified, one factor is the extent to which dollars are spent for goods and services that have been produced from materials and by employees native to the geographical area being studied; and the second is the extent to which "new money" has been brought into the geographical area from outside of its perimeter.

Again in greatly abbreviated fashion, from the perspective of goods and services produced within the geographical area of the United States, almost all dollars spent by Organized Camps are paid to citizens for wages, food, improvements, etc.; then continue to be re-spent by other citizens within the nation. This could justify the highest noted Multiplier; perhaps the 3.12 cited on p. 7 of the Wisconsin report.

If the second principle of "new money" is given priority, only those revenues received from residents of other nations would be accepted as subject to a Multiplier Effect; reducing the re-spending to an unknown, small portion of the expenditures made by Organized Camps in the United States.

To further illustrate the range of choices presented and discussed in the referenced studies; the Maine report used the conservative 1.77 Multiplier derived from the Arthur D. Little Tourism study in that state, without making any adjustment for the fact that 86% of the revenues received by the Organized Camps came from out-of-state. In New York a 2.63 Multiplier was used, but applied only to the $23 million in

out-of-state revenues that funded Camp Operations, and only the $3 million estimated to be spent by out-of-state visitors in 1978. 3 separate Multipliers were used in the Michigan report. No attempt was made to segregate the amount of out-of-state dollars received. Instead, 3 separate findings for the total state economic impact were reported that ranged from $66 million by applying the "National Tourism" Multiplier of 1.78, to $85 million from a range of Multipliers appropriate to each type of expenditure made by Organized Camps. The Wisconsin study also considered a range of Multipliers that started at 1.1 and for some aspects of expenditures went to 3.12. That report settled on "an estimate of 2.0 as an adequate indicator for economic activity"; but applied this Multiplier to only those revenues which were derived from "dollars received from non-Wisconsin residents".

Since there was no basis for making an estimate of the amount of "new money" that came into states that had not conducted an economic study, thus the proportion of same in various aspects of spending in such states, the previously discussed 1.78 "National Tourism" Multiplier appeared to be most acceptable; as conservative, and as noted in the Michigan report "a national average for the tourist industry" that would merit uniform application across the country.

The following table will illustrate the Methodology discussed above that resulted in the computations for each state that had not accomplished an economic impact study.

COLORADO

	41 PRIVATE RESIDENT CAMPS			110 NONPROFIT RESIDENT CAMPS			15 DAY CAMPS		
		DIRECT EXPENDITURES	TOURISM		DIRECT EXPENDITURES	TOURISM		DIRECT EXPENDITURES	TOURISM
In-State Spending		$ 4,249,568.	$186,099.		$ 8,735,650.	$269,500.		$ 687,285.	$ 17,490.
Regional Adjustment	+17.5%	4,993,243.	218,666.	+17.5%	10,264,389.	316,663.	- 4%	659,794.	16,790.
Multiplier Effect	X 1.78	8,887,973.	389,225.	X 1.78	18,270,612.	563,660.	X 1.78	1,174,433.	29,886.
Out-Of-State Spending	+ 16.%	1,422,076.	XX	+ 9.5%	1,735,708.	XX	+ 3.0%	35,233.	XX
Sub-Totals		$10,310,049.	$389,225.		$20,006,320.	$563,660.		$1,209,666.	$ 29,886.

TOTAL NATIONAL IMPACT $32,508,806.

In-State Direct Expenditures (and Tourism) for Resident Camps were derived from means reported in the 1979 Michigan study, adjusted for the 1.470 change in the Consumer Price Index to $103,648 and $79,415 respectively; then projected to the populations of these 2 strata in Colorado. Day Camp in-state direct spending was derived from a mean that reflected a combination of data from Michigan, Maine and New York, adjusted for

inflation to $45,819; and Tourism from a mean from the Maine report, inflation adjusted to $1,166; both of which were projected to the 15 Day Camps in Colorado.

Regionally, Resident Direct and Tourism were adjusted for the 17.5% higher "operating budgets" in the Western vs the Mid-America Region, and Day Camp Direct and Tourism to reflect the -4% difference between "operating budgets" in the Western vs the average of the New England, Mid-America and the Mid-Atlantic Regions.

The 1.78 Multiplier Effect discussed above was applied uniformly to all Regionally Adjusted Expenditures and Tourism in Colorado.

The Out-Of-State Spending increment reflects the +16%, +9.5% and +3.0% derived from the Michigan study as illustrated on p. 64 of this report.

Qualifications

To a great extent it must be left to the reader to evaluate the validity of the selection and interpretation of the findings for state expenditures, tourism and national spending from the Maine, New York and Michigan reports; as well as the procedures for adjusting those findings to reflect the differences in Regional Operating Budgets, the changes in the Consumer Price Index and the Multiplier Effect.

That evaluation necessarily rests upon the reader's definition of the scope and margin of error found to be acceptable in an "estimate" as such; and the extent to which this report's assumptions and projections are found to be reasonable and allowable within that definition.

While there may be no compelling reason, for example, to believe that Organized Camps in the key states of Maine, New York and Michigan are radically atypical of operations in their own and adjoining Regions, no reliable evidence has been gathered to support this contention.

Recognizing the limited data base and precarious procedure of computing what might appear to be research findings, this report has consistently chosen conservative under-estimations of the economic activity generated by Organized Camping.

However, even the most cautious and careful analysis and projection of reported information obviously can not be substituted for actual data on the economic activity generated in the 43 states that have not been studied; and though comprehensive investigation would in all probability result in greater dimensions and economic impact in each state and across the nation, it is also possible that undocumented variations from state to state in Camp size, tuition, level of enrollment, source of clientele, length and cost of operation, plus local inflation and taxation and regulation, etc., could largely offset the conservative bias.

This report can perhaps be best kept in proper perspective by frequent reference to the tenet that it provides a stimulating preliminary exploration that gives focus to needed, future research and corroboration.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES

Data Processing

National Expenditures, spending outside of the Camp site state, were arrived at by quite straightforward use of the Michigan table reproduced on p. 64 of this report; and illustrated for the state of Colorado on p. 74.

Once the inflation and regionally adjusted in-state economic impact had been determined, and the Multiplier Effect introduced, the Michigan percentages for out-of-state "operating expenditures" could be added to arrive at a state's total impact on the national economy.

The sum of all state impacts was considered to be the best representation of the total of economic activity generated by Organized Camping in the United States, as summarized on p. 65.

Qualifications

It was evident from the terminology in the Michigan report that the data on out-of-state expenditures reflected only the "wages and salaries paid to non-Michigan staff" and "operating expenditures paid to non-Michigan businesses". As discussed in Section VI, this excludes such major items as Federal Taxes, Social Security or unemployment benefits, etc.; and quite probably such as dues and fees to support the $1.5 million American Camping Association budget, gifts and contributions to various charities and organizations that appeal to the Camping Movement, etc.

In addition, the Michigan study instrument does not elicit itemized expenditure data; encouraging respondents to overlook specific expenses such as Camp owners' (vs staff) salaries and wages, off-season office real estate and state taxes, etc.; and excludes all family purchases of Camp clothing, equipment, airfares, etc.

The qualifications discussed above relative to projecting means from state studies to neighboring states and Regions are, of course, amplified when data from just 1 state is used to estimate economic activity throughout the nation. While the Michigan findings have a particularly conservative bias there are too many possibilities for distortion in such as resident ownership patterns, in far too many states, not to view this type of projection with extreme caution.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Data Processing

The means for staff salaries and wages were clearly reported in the 3 key state studies, and these were projected to each state in their own and neighboring Regions, as described in Section VII.

Since no compatibility problem existed in regard to employment findings in the Wisconsin study, they were combined with Michigan findings by taking the stratified sums of their total employees and dividing by the total of stratified populations in both states, to arrive at a broader basis for projecting means to the balance of the states in the Mid-America and Western Regions.

No useful employment data was reported in the New York study. Means from a separate Maine Resource study (see Section X), that carefully identified the number of paid employees, seasonal and year-round, were used for projections to the stratified populations of Camps in each state in the New England, Mid-Atlantic and Southern Regions, as described on p. 67 of this report.

Qualifications

As discussed on p. 66, the conservative bias in Camp populations, exclusion of volunteers, omission of ACA staff, emphasis on seasonal operations, etc., strongly suggest that these estimates of employment and wages are low, rudimentary figures.

In addition, as noted on p. 66, no adjustment has been made to take into account the impact of inflation on wages since the data was gathered; nor any recent increases in Camp capacity or length of season, that might further expand wages and employment.

While the cautions expressed above regarding projections of state and national economic activity are applicable, there are few factors that would suggest that actual jobs and compensation in the Camping industry are anything but greater than those that have been estimated.

NATIONAL CAMPING SERVICES

Data Processing

The attention given in the 3 key state studies to the number of individuals served by Organized Camps permitted direct projections of means to the stratified populations of Camps in their own and neighboring Regions, as described in Section VIII.

Qualifications

The major evident distortions in this estimate of national camping services are relegated to factors that contribute to a very conservative bias.

There is the lack of data that would permit the predominantly upward adjustments in the number of individuals served as a result of increases in the past 5-8 years in Camp capacity, number of sessions, extended pre- and post-seasons, off-season use, etc.

It should also be recognized that all 3 key state studies were accomplished in the less temperate regions of the United States. Obviously, lower construction, maintenance and operating costs; greater accessibility; longer and diverse programatic possibilities, etc., dramatically increase the opportunities for expanded use of Camp facilities as one moves south of the "snow belt" in the United States.

This factor alone supports the evident need for additional specific study if the Camping Movement is to document what is, centrally and almost certainly, far greater delivery of camping services, and their attendant impact on the entire spectrum of the $2.5 billion in economic activity that has been estimated in this report.

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